CONFEDERATE DEPENDENT PENSIONS.

representing the Solid South affected to view

dependent pensions was hypocrisy. They

who broke themselves down in its service.

As early as 1866 Louisiana established a

nome for those who were wounded or dis-

now diseased, enfeebled and unable to sup-

style. In addition the State has given all

lar quantity of land.

a still more liberal pension law.

one shall get more than \$50.

speak precisely on the point.

WHICH IS THE BEGGAR?

There is no man in the country more

clamorous as to what is due him for his

military services than Gen. E. S. Bragg.

He has always claimed vociferously that

own exertions. He is, therefore, just as

which he is reported to have in his pocket-

law. The cases only differ in degree. The

private soldier wants \$12 a month to live

on, because he is physically unable to pro-

cure that amount by daily labor. Bragg

wants \$4,000 a year for being a Judge or

something in Washington, because for some

reason or another he cannot make that

much at home in the practice of his profes-

sion. He is just as much of "a beggar, a

mendicant, a teat-sucker," as any man

who wants to get on the pension-roll.

According to his own reasoning it is

a confession of everything that is low-

spirited and unmanly for him to be hanging

around the White House now begging for

the Government to support him during the

rest of his life. He was in receipt of a good

salary from the very first day he entered the

army. He then had a Captain's commission

and emoluments; these soon became a Colo-

nel's, and the last year of the war he had

WILLIAM H. CROCKER, Adjutant of Rob-

bert Chivas Post, No. 2, Department of

Wisconsin, Milwankee, writes that Gen.

Bragg's statement on the floor of the House

of Representatives that the largest Grand

Army Post in Wisconsin had voted not to

ask Members of Congress to support the

Chivas Post is the one alluded to by Gen.

Gen. Bragg to furnish the name of the man

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

of this thrilling book will find it to their ad-

books of the times, and those already engaged

who gave him the information.

a \$4,000 Judgeship.

to Apostate Warner.

federate veterans.

No, indeed.

ing them, pays special pensions to the blind

and otherwise maimed, and appropriates a

The horror with which the gentlemen

## NATIONAL TRIBUNE

(ESTABLISHED 18.7.) PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

One Dollar per Year,

2nvariably in Advance. Bls months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

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only on receipt of the subscription price. ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old us well as new address, tabel on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in report to Grand Army, Penmatters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt allertion. Write on ONE SIDE of the paner orty. Be do not vetura communications or manuzerijits scaless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no eircumstances quarantee their publication at any appealable date.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST-OFFICE AS EXCUSE CLASS MATTER.

## ARTICLES FORTHCOMING

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 17, 1887.

MARCHING THROUGH ARKANSAS.-The Fight at Stewart's Plantation. By Gen. Albert T. Brackett, Colonel, 3d U. S. Car.

THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.-Its Abandonment by the Confederates and its Occupation by the Federal Forces. By James T. Haviland, 127th N. Y., New York City.

E. A. Dubey, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Co. C. 10th N. Y. Cav., Cincinnati, O. HAWKINS'S ZOUAVES .- The First Bayo- overwhelming.

net Charge, By J. H. E. Whitney, Sergeant, Co. B. 9th N. Y., New York City.

Paper. By Maj. Frank Swigart, Logansport, Ind.

THE BATTLE OF PODUNKSBURG .- A Clever Satire. By "Cui Bono," Detroit,

BATURDAY AT CHICKAMAUGA.-By S A. McNeil, Sergeant, Co. F, 31st Ohio, Rickwood, O.

"SOUTHERN LOYALISTS."-A Reply Col. W. W. Jackson's Recent Article. By Mej. James C. Foster, 59th U. S. C. T., Higby, O.

column is the straight-from-the-shoulder talk of a true soldier.

STILL Bragg, Warner, et al., have not received their reward. When one thinks how hungry they are, this delay is refined cruelty.

the Peace in New Jersey. Lawyers who are | cinating way that thrills the reader. With likely to commit "contimpt av court" had better provide themselves with an accident

To Bragg, Warner, et al., each week that goes by without their "getting anything" seems an eternity. But think how weary is the waiting in the poorhouses of the broken-down veterans for the relief that is deferred from year to year.

THE Poundmaster of New York drowned 13,000 superfluous and vicious dogs last year. What a pity that at least that many still more superfluous and vicious men of the city cannot be turned over to the Poundmaster for similar summary treatment.

THE Winchester Club, of Toledo, O., is making preparations for its annual celebration of the battle of Winchester, as will be seen by the call in another column. This throwing the main part of the story into is always an unusually pleasant affair, greatly enjoyed by the members of the Shields Division who are present.

THE Boston Herald started out with it hunts cover under the assertion that the the direction of Adj't-Gen. Drum, by Fred-G.A.R. only represents a small portion of the old soldiers.

THERE is a good old proverb about sauce for the goose being equally good dressing for the gander. We are reminded of this by the probation in Kingston, N. Y., of the will of a woman who gives her property to her husband on the condition that he remains unmarried. The other sort of thing has ernment Printing Office by sweeping disbeen so common that it is refreshing to see the women take an occasional inning.

THE New York Evening Post sent to the newspapers of the country, to the correspondents at Washington, and we presume also to the President, a great printed sheet of letters it claimed to have received from soldiers who were opposed to the Dependent Pension Bill. Not one of them was signed by a soldier's name, or was a company or regiment given. They were all signed "Veteran," "White Star," "Appointtox," or some such" fictitious name.

TABLE OF PENSION RATES. We have a carefully-prepared table of penshows the exact ratings for every grade of disbe sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents. | gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the men and women had to gress many of the gress many of

ONLY DELAYED. After all, it is only postponed.

The passage of the Dependent Pension Bill is only a question of time, and of a very

It appears now almost certain that the next session of Congress will adopt a measure embodying the essential provisions of the bill, and that, too, by a majority which will make it of relatively little importance can be passed over his veto.

Public opinion is rapidly changing in favor of the measure. The rude assaults of the soldier-hating and Free-Trade press carried are generally honest and faithful; but persons scho away for the moment many who, upon sober reflection, are ready to concede the justice and policy of such legislation.

Indeed, any man who is not a rabid hater of the Union and its soldiers, or determine In renewing, reduceribers should be careful to send us the to abolish the protective tariff no matte what the cost, must come to this conclusion when he examines into the matter.

It is not even necessary that he should be gion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household | prateful to the soldiers, or highly appreciative of their services and sacrifices. All that i needed for him to remember is that thes men-broken down and needy-must be cared for, and that it is at present being don by the local taxpayers. If he is a taxpaye this is sufficient. The "pocketbook nerve is very sensitive in all local taxpayers, and they wail incessantly over the amount of their burdens. When he sees that the De pendent Pension Bill is really a measure t lighten his own taxes, by paying out of the National surplus what he and his neighbor have had to pay out of their pockets, he likely to perceive at once that he was ver foolish to oppose the measure, and to becom clamorous for its passage.

The comrades cannot do better service than to press this view upon their neighbors who now oppose the bill. It is an appeal that will go directly, not to their hearts, which it were useless to try to touch, but to their pocketbooks, which are sure to respond.

A large majority of the people of the East, PAPA'S JACKET .- A Charming Story. By North and West are earnestly in favor of the Dependent Pension Bill as a matter of HAWES'S SHOP .- A Spirited Sketch of the honor, of just fulfillment of the Nation's ob-Cavalry Engagement at that place. By lightions to those who saved its life. When Capt. N. D. Preston, 10th N. Y. Cav., Pitts- we add to those holding this sentiment those others who are eager to unload a portion of SAILOR'S CREEK -- One of the Final Cav- | the burdens on their local treasuries upon alry Charges of the War. By Hugo Mulertt, that of the Nation, the preponderance of public sentiment in favor of it will become

The next session of Congress will reflect this sentiment in a manner that will aston-THE VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN .- Second | ish the present opponents of the bill.

"UNCLE SAM'S MEDALS OF HONOR." Brig.-Gen. Theodore F. Rodenbough, who has made a high reputation, and most deservedly, by his works on military subjects, is the author of still another, which will be of more popular interest than anything that he has yet written. It is, as the name indicates, a record of the medals of honor which have been given to meritorious officers and PRIVATE DALZELA's letter in another have read Gen. Rodenbough's previous driven off with a loss of 2,000 killed and are always spirited, interesting and thoroughly accurate. These qualities distin- of Taylor's army. guish this book in a high degree. There can be no more fascinating book found any-AUSTRALIAN KELLY, formerly a notori- told the story of heroic deeds that have no ons prize-fighter, has been elected Justice of superior in history, in a bright, dashing, faseach story appears a well-executed portrait

> of the Government. The wook begins with an account of the capture of a rebel color at the first battle of Bull Run by Serg't John G. Merritt, of the 1st Minn., and similar accounts appear of deeds performed in other actions of the re-

and received this recognition at the hands

The latter part of the book is taken up with stirring accounts of gallant deeds performed in the Indian wars. These are also accompanied by pictures of noted soldiers

It is not all bloodshed and desperate fighting either, for the General is too much of a skillful literary artist not to know what good service occasional bits of fun do in stronger relief. Quite a number of bright and funny little stories are thus dexterously introduced to highten the interest of the

erick H. Stafford, of the Adjutant-General's Office. The book is published in fine style by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York.

DISCHARGES FROM THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer Benedict has carried consternation among the one-armed and onelegged veterans and war widows of the Govmissals. He signalized his entry into office by a reduction of several hundred employes. This was all right if done in the interests of the public service. But reasons for just complaint were given when an unusual proportion of those selected for dismissal were old soldiers, or soldiers' widows. This was in direct violation of the law, which expressly prohibits the discharge of this class of employes, until others who have not this claim for preference are removed. So much feeling was aroused by this that Mr. Benedict-who had not yet been confirmedthought it judicious to restore many of this class. But he has since been confirmed, and sion rates compiled from official sources, which | immediately upon the adjournment of Congress many of the men and women had to

many one-legged and one-armed soldiers, and others who deserved especial consideration. The Veterans' Rights' Union will undoubtedly investigate the matter, and until then we forbear further comment.

THE MEXICAN WAR. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: For the benefit of the Mugwumps and the few who are applauding the resident's veto, please give a list of men furnished by the different States and Territories in the Mexican war. Also, the losses of each, as appears upon whether the President signs it or not, for it | the record. We have a Mugwump here who claims that the battles fought in the Mexican war were terribly bloody affairs.

Yours, in F., C. and L., O. N. Coon, Co. H. 3d Wis. Cav., and Co. A, 1st Wis. II. A. The following table shows the official report of the number of men in the Regular Army and of the volunteers furnished by by each State and Territory, with the losses

State.	Whole Num- ber.	Kill- ed.	Died of W'ds,	Wou'd ed.
Regular Army, includ-				
ing Marines	27,506	536	403	2,10
Alabama Volunteers.	3,026	*******	********	*****
Arkausus **	1,323	10	2	- 3
California **	571	++200-9759	********	
Fiorida **	370			*****
Georgia "	2,132	6	********	
Illimois **	6,123	86	12	10
Indiana	4,585	47		. 1
Iowa	253	*******	********	031333 X C
Kentnekv "	4,812	78	4	10
Louisiana	7,947	13	2	
Maryland & D. C. "	1,355	- 8	3	1 1
Massachusetts **	1,057			
Michigan **	1.103			
Mississippi **	2,423	54	4	16
Missouri **	7,016	20	3	1 1
New Jersey "	425			
New York "	2,396	24	19	1
North Carolina "	935			
Ohio *1	5,536	18		
Pennsylvania **	2,503	21		37
South Carolina **	1,077	30		2
Tennessee **	5,865	43		2
Texas **	8,018	42		1 3
Virginia **	1,320		1	
Wisconsin	146		1	
Mormons "	585	8-20-011-011		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Remustered Volun			1	
teers formed out o	4			
12 months Vols,		4	1	
	-	1 000	*00	9.6
Total	. 101,282	1,039	508	3,4

Every comparison of that war with rebellion makes the fighting in the former seem pretty moderate.

For example, Gen. Taylor started out with a column of 2,300 men. The 8th of May, 1846, he encountered a force of Mexicansestimated to be 6,000-at Palo Alto. After fighting five hours the Mexicans retreated, having lost about 100 men. The American loss was four killed and 40 wounded. The next day the battle was renewed at Resaca de la Palma, but the losses do not seem to have been reported. Taylor then pushed on to Matamoras, which he took possession of without opposition, and remained there until September, when, his force being increased to 6,625 men, he started out to attack Monterey, which was defended by 10,000 Mexicans. The fighting began on the 19th and lasted until the 23d, when the Mexicans were driven from the last stronghold about the city. The American loss was 120 killed and 368 wounded; Mexican loss unknown. Taylor made Monterey his headquarters, and a portion of his force was detached to Scott's column, leaving him 5,000 men.

Santa Anna took 21,000 Mexican Regulars and made a dash across the country to overwhelm and destroy Taylor before assistance could reach him. Taylor made a stand in soldiers during the war of the rebellion and | the mountain pass of Buena Vista, where the Indian wars, and some account of the (Feb. 22, 1847) Santa Anna attacked him, deeds by which they won them. Those who and after two days' heavy fighting was works need not be told that his narratives | wounded. The American loss in killed and wounded was 746. This ended the fighting

Gen. Winfield Scott began his part of the invasion March 7, 1847, by landing an army where than he has made of this. He has of 12,000 at Vera Cruz. The siege lasted until the 29th, when the castle and city surrendered. The American loss in the three weeks' fighting was 64 killed and wounded. Starting for the interior, Gen. Scott encounof the man who performed the deed of valor tered the enemy strongly posted at Cerro Gordo, a mountain pass. A skillfully-manuvered flanking party gained the enemy's rear, and the victory was won. The American loss was 63 killed and 368 wounded.

The next encounter with the enemy was at Contreras and Churubusco, which were decided victories. The Americans lost in the two battles 139 killed and 926 wounded. The Mexican loss was 4,000 killed and wounded. The fighting of the war was closed by the struggles of Chapultepec and Molino del Rey, at which the losses were about half those of the battles of Churubusco and Contreras.

The campaigns against Mexico were well planned and admirably fought, but almost any day during the rebellion we had battles in which the loss was greater than during the whole Mexican war.

## WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON IN-VALID PENSIONS.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions screeches that the Grand Army was opposed In the back of the book is a list of the of the 49th Congress performed an amount | the very comfortable pay of a Brigadier-Gento the Dependent Pension Bill. When it medals of honor awarded for distinguished of work quite unusual in the history of Conwas forced from this position by the over- service during the war of the rebellion, gressional Committees, and for this deserves one of the best professions in the country, whelming array of Posts in favor of the bill, taken from the official list compiled, under the thanks of veterans and their friends. has practiced it ever since he left the army, The records show that it was one of the hardest-working committees of either House. It prepared and secured the passage through the House of the general laws for the increase of pensions of widows and dependent parents and for the increase of pensions for maimed soldiers. Its work upon the Dependent Pension Bill is well known to all. The following tabulated statement of its business will be interesting:

> Number of bills (H. R.) referred to Commit-Number of bills (Senate) referred to Commit-Number of petitions referred to Committee .... 1,938 Number of reports made by Committee .......... 1,850 Number of private pension acts......

l	Number of reports made by members of Com-	
ŀ	mittee-	
l	Matson, C. C	12
l	Winans, E. B	5
I	Lovering, H. B	11
١	Neece, W. H	7
1	Swope, J. A	20
ļ	Taulbee, W. B	1:
1	Pideock, J. N	- (
ì	Elisbury, W. W	-(
1	Pindar, J. S	- 4
1	Morrill, E. N	35
	Haynes, M. A	2
	O'Hara, J. E	1
	Sawyer, J. G.	1
	Conger, E. H	1
	Louttit, J. A	9
1	Total	1.83

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

It hardly seems worth while to make an argument in favor of a system of Postal Savfully recognize the justice of such legislaexhaustively tried in Great Britain and her tion among themselves, and most, if not all, of the States lately in rebellion have had for years laws upon their statute books making results have been so good that the sys- customary contribution, and then adopted provision for those Confederate veterans who tem has long since passed beyond the resolutions presenting the cases to the Presiare unable to support themselves. Of course this support is not very liberal, but this is because the whole South pleads poverty, but it has been enough to establish the principle well in every way, and works badly in none. that the State owed a support to the men

Great Britain was the first to adopt a Postal Savings Bank system, which she did in 1861. It was first proposed in 1807, but the private savings banks and other interests abled in the Confederate service, or who, fought it so resolutely that 54 years of agihaving served in the Confederate army, were tation intervened before Parliament finally passed the bill, and the system began operaport themselves. This home, located near | tions with savings attachments to 300 post-New Orleans, is still maintained in good offices. The first day 435 deposits were made at these, aggregating \$4,436.57. By those who lost limbs artificial ones, and nearly | the close of the next year there were 2,535 every year it votes a sum of money to keep offices receiving deposits, and the sum of these in repair and supply new ones. In these was \$8,270,336.27. At the close of 1886 a law was passed allowing every resi- 1880 there were 6,233 savings bank offices, dent of Louisiana who served in the Confedwhich field \$164,336,382.19 to the credit of erate army and was seriously injured by that | the depositors. service to enter 160 acres of land. To get Incalculable good to all has resulted from

this they are required to show that they are this. Habits of saving have been fastened in indigent circumstances. Widows of Con- upon the entire people, frugality and thrift federate soldiers who were killed in the war have taken the place of careless waste; the or have died since on account of their injucomfort and health of the poor have been ries are allowed, if indigent, to enter a simigreatly promoted, and a vast amount of capital has been gathered where it is available South Carolina gives the disabled Confedfor the promotion of important enterprises. erates in her borders from \$25 to \$200 a year So far from the savings banks being ruined each, and artificial limbs for those who need -as they dreaded-they have been greatly them. She is contemplating the passage of benefited. The habit of saving induced by the system has redounded to their good, for in Alabama spends over \$100,000 a year on 1880 they had more than \$10,000,000 more the disabled Confederates within her borders. on deposit than when the Postal Savings She provides artificial limbs for those needsystem was inaugurated.

The main features of the British system

sum of money each year for distribution 1. Deposits must not be less than one shillamong the needy, with the provision that no ing (25 cents.) Nor can more than £30 (\$150) be deposited in one year. When the deposits Mississippi has been most generous in reach £1 (\$5) or more, interest is allowed at providing for her disabled and needy ex- the rate of 21 per cent. per annum.

Confederates. She buys artificial limbs for 2. At every postoffice blank forms are those who lost theirs, and exempts from tax- furnished, free of charge, upon which can be tion all the incomes and salaries of such placed 12 penny (2 cents) stamps. When ex-Confederates as are totally disabled, or this card is filled up it represents a shilling whose income is less than \$500 a year. In deposit. It is passed in the stamps canaddition a large sum is appropriated every celed, and the shilling placed to the deposyear for distribution among the indigent exitor's credit.

Confederates and the widows and orphans of 3. Every depositor gets a book, which enables him to draw his money or make Similar provisions are made in the other new deposits in any Postal Savings Bank.

States, but we have not the data at hand to 4. No depositor can have standing to his credit more than £200 (\$1,000). There is no cant about "pauperizing," The marvelous success of the system inencouraging perjury" and similar stuff

duced other countries to try it, and similar when they are voting this relief to the Consuccess has attended it in Canada, Australia, Belgium, Japan, Italy, the Netherlands, France, Russia and Switzerland, which took it up in the order named.

The bill which was introduced into the last Congress by Representative Lacey contemplated the substantial adoption of the British system. It proposed to make every money-order postoffice a savings depository. what he did in the army gave him the right It provided that the depositor should not to a first place at the public crib. He wants open his account with less than \$3, should an office now because it will enable him to not deposit more than \$100 in any one support himself better than he can by his month, and should not have at any time more than \$500 on deposit. Ten cent "postal truly a "pauper," just as clearly a "mendisavings stamps" were to be issued, to be cant," just as certainly "putting up his affixed to "postal savings cards," and canmouth for some teat to suck," when he accelled. When these reached \$3 that sum cepts the Judgeship-the appointment for was to be credited to the depositor on his pass-book. But small interest, if any, was as the private soldier who served under him to be paid on deposits, as most of the earnwould have been in accepting \$12 a month ings of the money would be absorbed by the had the Dependent Pension Bill become a

expense of running the system. The enactment of such a law would put a good reliable savings bank in every village in the country. There are over 8,000 money-order offices, which would make about one for every 7,500 people. At present there are probably not more than 1,000 savings banks in the country, and these are all located in cities and towns of considerable size, leaving four-fifths of the population without any such institutions. Savings banks should certainly be as accessible as saloons, and it ought to be made as easy for a man to put a dime on deposit as it is now for him to pay it out for a glass of whisky. This would be accomplished by the passage of this bill by the next Congress, a thing that we sincerely hope to see.

The New York Sun of March 14 makes this statement in its editorial columns:

The rapidity of Mr. Cleveland's progress in polit-

men and gave them to understand in the most except when holding office, and should now be in a position where he need not beg for friends and who were not by the vote on his veto. The Presidential desk is said to have grouned under The same remarks will apply equally well

prevent the veto from being overridden. The success of these efforts was sufficient to win over votes enough for Mr. Cleveland's purpose. But there is a great difference between this method of treating refractory Congressmen and the policy of screne separation from Congressional action with which Mr. Cleveland first thought to distinguish his administration from those of his predecessors. However, this change will be regarded by many as

GEORGE G. MEADE POST, No. 5, Departpassage of the Dependent Pension Bill over ment of the Potomac, has inaugurated a the President's veto is wholly untrue. Robert system which we think can be generally copied to advantage. It publishes a bulletin Bragg, and its records show that no such every quarter, which shows the exact memaction was taken. Comrade Crocker calls on bership and financial standing of the Post, the number of gains and losses, amount paid from relief fund, number of families relieved, who has died, who has been mustered in, what changes are proposed in the by-laws, All persons wishing to engage in the canvass entertainments and meetings contemplated, vantage to address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE etc. The color of the paper on which the for terms, etc. It is one of the best-selling Bulletin is printed indicates to the receiver in its sale are highly gratified at the handsome | the amount of dues he owes to the Post. returns made. We also send the book as a White is nothing; yellow, 50 cents; green, premium for eight new subscribers, or for \$2 in conjunction with a year's subscription to | \$1; blue, \$1.50; red, \$2.

Upon the receipt of one of the ordinary communications from the Department asking for a contribution for the relief of some ings Banks, because the system has been so specially meritorious cases, where veterans fractured their limbs and were rendered uncolonies, Belgium, Japan, the Netherlands, able to support themselves, Col. J. F. Me-France, Russia and Switzerland, and the Culloch Post, Waynesburg, Pa., made the stage of experiment. It is only a question | dent, and asking that as he had prevented now whether we will continue to deprive the Government from doing its duty in these ourselves of a good thing-one that works | cases, he contribute something from his privite funds to aid in relieving the distress. So far nothing has been heard from the

> Was there anything in a man's soldiering hat makes him readier to swear to a lie now than his neighbor who did not go into the

White House in response.

If so, then they are right who claim that the soldiers generally are ready to perjure themselves to get a ridiculous little pension.

If, on the other hand, they are no more ready to commit perjury than other people, then it would follow, if this clamor be true, that the whole American people are liars under oath, and cannot be trusted to tell the truth where a few dollars a month can be gained by perjury.

Pleasing predicament these slanderers of soldiers get themselves into, is it not?

PERSONAL.

Department Commander Jerome B. Burke, at Vashington, has appointed on his staff Col. W. W. Jackson, whose articles in this paper on "Southern Loyalists " have attracted so much attention. Col. Jackson is one of the oldest soldiers in the country, having begun his military career as a drummer boy in the Black Hawk war at Fort Dearborn, where Chicago now stands. He participated also in the Mexican war, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was in business in Chicago, He immediatly reported for duty, received a commission and was assigned to a position on the staff of Gen. S. A. Huribut, with whom he served until 1863, when he was commissioned to raise a regiment of loyal Misdesipplans, an account of whose services has heretofore appeared in this paper, the name of the regiment being the 1st Miss, M't'd Rifles. This was the first and last loyal white military organization raised in that State during the war.

Capt. James S. Wickoff, formerly of Co. E, 39th N. Y., has returned to his old home before the war. and is now in charge of the Chancellor House at Chancellorsville, Va., where he will be glad to meet his old comrades who may visit the battlefields around Fredericksburg. The Captain served from first to last, and participated in 23 battles, His postoffice address is Fredericksburg, Va. Capt. Luis F. Emilio, formerly of the 54th

Mass., has returned from an extended trip R. McMahon, Deputy Second Comptroller, U. S. through the South, during which he visited all the Treasury, a sketch of whom appeared in a recent battlefields and other memorable places in his regi- issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Comptroller. ment's service. It will be remembered that the McMahon is Deputy to Comptroller Maynard, led by the gallant Col. Shaw in the desperate but fruitless attack upon Fort Wagner, where Shaw settlement of officers' and soldiers' accounts for and a large number of the regiment were killed on | pay and bounty, and it appears unnecessary for the parapets of the work. At Olustee, Fla., where us to remark that such decisions have been the regiment again suffered severely, Capt. Emiliofound the battlefield almost unchanged, as the quantity of lead and iron in the trees in the neighborhood made them useless for lumber. He was received pleasantly by the Southern gentlemen, many of whom had been engaged in the actions in which his regiment participated. He has written the Republican, of Springfield, Mass.

H. S. Fullerton, Hillsboro, O., writes to correct a statement in regard to Gov. Foraker, which appeared in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and says that | he is going to be re-nominated and re-elected this Fail; that the Buckeye commdes are very proud of him, and if THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE editors live a dozen years longer they will see him in the White House, and can be assured that he will not veto any dependent pension bills.

The G.A.R. boys of Waynesburg, Pa., elected one of their old comrades, Robert A. Sayers, Mayor, or Burgess, of that place. He was wounded and taken rebel prison. After a long illness from malarial term. Comrade Sayers was ousted March last from the U. S. Revenue Service to give place to a party

Comrade Jap Turpen has a rattling letter in the Jazette-Tribune, of Kokomo, Ind., on the Dependent Pension Bill, in which he pays his respects to E. S. Bragg in a lively way.

## MUSTERED OUT.

mission as Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment was

moved to Annapolis and soon aferward was at-

Gen. Reno. They had their baptism of fire at Ro-

tached to Burnside's little army and brigaded under

moke Island, where Potter led three companies to the assault of the batteries, and was the first to nter the works. At Newberne the 51st had again e post of honor, and stormed the intrenchment the left of the rebel lines. There young Maj. e Grende was shot through the mouth and Lieut Cal. Potter received a ball through the groin. He mained on the field in spite of his wound until the close of the day, and his judgment in pointing the line of attack decided the victory in favor o our troops. From Newberne the 51st was moved to he support of McClellan's army, and soon after that of Pope in what was known as the Second Bull Run ampaign. Here they held the left of the line cov ring Pope's retreat, and here again at a critica in the day, with broken lines, Reno's Briade was called to relieve disaster-Potter leading he 51st in sight of the entire wing- and broke the bels' line. At South Mountain, where Reno fell, 51st was again in a post of honor, and at Antie n Potter achieved for himself an almost romantic ne. Our troops were disorganized: the bridge ver the Anticiam Creek lay in front of the enemy's es and under the full fire of their artillery. Potter, zing the flag of his regiment, crossed the bridg and called upon his men to follow Gen. Hartran? with the 51st Pa, and secure the position, and in the words of Gen. McCleilan, "he saved the day. At Antietam Potter was again wounded. The 51st, of which Potter had now become Colonel, was sent with Burnside's command to take part in the Western campaign, Potter, though on Buraside's staff, by Gen, Grant's special order receiving an indeendent command. During the siege of Knoxville Potter and his division, with a greatly inferior force, so manuvered for seven days as to check the advance of Longstreet and to admit of the relief and ical education has almost equalled the quickness of reinforcement of that post. In the Wilderness cam- diers join the solid South in mocking their mispaign he was constantly under fire. The assault Burnside's command, and Gen. Grant, in his Congress was ready to pass it over the veto, but | memoirs, says: "In fact, Potter and Wilson were Mr. Cleveland sent for a great number of Congress- the only division commanders Burnside had who were equal to the occasion. Potter had matured a plan for destroying the bridge over the Appomatemphatic manner possible that he didn't wish it passed, and that he would find out who were his Lee's army and saved further fighting. Mounting his horse in front of Fort Sedgwick to lead his di vision to this point, he was struck by a ball. While he lay wounded he was visited by President Linthe passionate blows of the Presidential hand for | coln. After the war he was assigned to the comthe purpose of emphasizing the owner's desire to mand of the Connecticut and Rhode Island District of the Military Department of the East, with head quarters in Newport, R. I., and in the Autumn of the same year married a daughter of Mr. John A. Stevens, of New York, by whom he leaves three young sons. Secretary Stanton sent as a wedding present to Mrs. Potter a full commission as Majorleneral of volunteers for her husband. In 1866 he was appointed Colonel of the 41st U.S. Inf. (colored), but never assumed command," Gen. Hancock said of him that he was one of the 12 best officers (West Point not excepted) in the army. HALL.—In Portland, Conn., Feb. 21, John Hall, aged 60 years. Comrade Hall entered the service Aug. 8, 1862, as Sergeant in Co. D, 20th Conn., and served until the close of the war. He had a taste of the horrors of prison life, being captured and fully, taken to Richmond at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. He rejoined his regiment in the Fall of that year and engaged with it in the dangerous and disagreeable duty of guarding milroads and hunting guerrillas in the mountains of Tennessee. In the Spring of 1864 the regiment moved to the front, and fought with Sherman from Chattanooga to Atlanta, participating in the "March to the Sea," and the capture of Savannah, and was present at the surrender of Johnson near Raleigh, in the Spring of 1865. Serg't Hall was always present with his regiment, excepting while a prisoner, and cheerfully performed every duty imposed upon him. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant at the close of the war, and was mustered out June 27, 1865. He has since resided in Portland, and

for the last four years was unable to attend to busi-

ness from the effects of disease, and which finally

sed his death. He was a worthy member of Mansfield Post, No. 53, G.A.R., Department of Connecticut, and a large delegation from that Post COPLIN.-Lieut. David A. Coffin, for many years a resident of Washington, died Feb. 24. He was a gailant soldier, having served in the field through its entire term of enlistment as a member of the old fighting 1st Minn., which lost over 180 men in he first battle of the war-Bull Run-and subse-

he First Lieutenant, and was Acting Adjutant a few aths prior to the muster-out of the regiment; yet of this proud distinction and of his faithful sery ces as a soldier probably but few are acquainted for he was of a quiet, unobstructve disposition always averse to display of any kind, and partieu larly so to soldier organizations—a characteristic, perhaps, of a majority of his fellow-soldiers. Ho was one of a quartet of sodiers residing in this city who had followed the banner-"L' Etoile du Nord"-of the 1st from its organization to its muster-out, participating in all of its engagements, the remaining three members being as follows; Churchill, of Co. I, in the Pension Office; Merritt, of K. U. S. Senate, and Thatcher, of E, at the War

mently 227 (out of 320) in the most sanguinary

-Gettysburg, Mr. C. rose from the ranks to

CARR.-In Philadelphia, Feb. 25, John Care ropped dead at Twentieth and Webster streets, He served in the Union army during the war, and ince its close had been a man-of-war's man, figuring at the time of the Corean trouble as one of the sailing party. He had visited the Mediterranean and various parts of Europe in American war vessels. He was aged about 40. Arwood.—At Milford, Mass., Feb. 22, Joseph At-

wood, of Post 22, G.A.R., while playing checkers with comrades, suddenly dropped dead. The cause is thought to be heart disease. He was a memper of 14th Mass, buttery, HANSON,-In Brooklyn, N. V., Feb. 22, Peter Hanson, Captain, 28th N. Y. He was an artist, and Everson.-At Story City, Iowa, Feb. 11, Jacob verson, a native of Norway, and a member of Co.

MERRY, -At Fulton, Mich., Curtis Merry, Co. E. st Mich, Engineers and Mechanics, He was a tember of Post No. 215, and was buried with military honors. Topo.-At Des Moines, Iowa, David T. Todd, a charter member of Joe Hooker Post, No. 21, De-

riate resolutions were adopted by the Post. CONLY.—David M. Couly, an esteemed member of Kit Carson Post, No. 28, Department of Gregon, GANDEL - John H. Gandel, a member of Sedg-

wiek Post, No. 305, Department of Hilloris, died Feb. 23, 1887, at Gardner, Itl., aged 50. He entered the service Jun. 2, 1862, in Co. C. 7th Vt., and was discharged Aug. 30, 1864. He died of heart disease contracted in the service. He was much loved by all who knew him.

partment of lows, and its first Adjutant. Appro-



HON, R. R. McMAHON,

The above is a picture of the Hon. Richard 4th was the first colored regiment raised, and was and an able assistant to that official in deciding the many questions constantly arising in the favorable to the wearers of the blue.

PRIVATE DALZELL

On the President's Veto and Bragg's Braggadocle In Congress.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I wish those an admirable account of the part that his regiment | who indorse and approve the brutal veto of the took in the assault on Wagner, which appears in general-debility pension bill could have witnessed the sights I have seen these last 10 years here in my country law office and at my humble home. Then, with such striking evidences of the need of such relief as this bill proposed, if they could still withhold from its generous and patriotic provisions their sympathies and support, they would only furnish the last proof required to demonstrate that they were flends and not men. The soldiers come to me as to a brother, from near and far, ecause I never ask them for money. I do not, therefore, speak as a claim agent disappointed of his wretched fees for obtaining pensions under the disability bill. I speak as a comprisoner June 27, 1862, at Gaines's Mill, Va., and | rade in the Grand Army of the Republic who was the first man of the County to return from a fought as a private in the ranks of the Union Army, yet as one who professes to know as fever, he returned and served the balance of his | much of the pension laws and of the soldiers' wants as any man who walks the green footstool of God. In this I ask no odds of any man, from the President down, and all the soldiers know that this is true. I speak fully advised in the premises when I say that the President, the 125 in the House, and the metropolitan press have done the soldiers a grievous and irreparable wrong-some of them knowingly and because they hate us; others because of lack of correct information, and because they were misled by the verbose sophistry POTTER.-Gen. Robert B. Potter, of New York. and unsupported statements of the President's died a few days ago at Newport, E. I. On the organization of the 51st N. Y. he received a com

The curse of God rest upon all the authors of this wrong! Nor do I speak thus severely of the perpetrators of this outrage from the standpoint of a soldier who expected or desired any benefit from the bill. I am, fortunately, so situated in life that I would never have been placed on the pension rolls by this act, come what may, for I have abundance of property to keep me out of the almshouse until I die. No, sir; but I speak for other men, and better far than you or I, who are not "scoundrels,

enlawaes, coffee coolers"-such as Bragg, of Wisconsin, characterizes them-but better men than he or Cleveland over were. Yet as poor s any Christ died to save.

I see them now-pale, in rags, with large families, crushed with poverty and premature age, the heroes of Atlanta and Appomattox, men whom I could name by the score, who did more to put down the rebellion on the hights of Missionary Ridge, or the parapets of Fort. Gregg, and in a hundred battles, than all its Brigadiers out of hell-Bragg included. I knew those men well. The country knows them. They do not make speeches. They lo not blow about "riding along the line." Shame on the Falstaff who does! They came home meekly and quietly, wornout prematurely. Their voices are not heard on the cornor among the jawsmiths. They are dying, slowly, dying of disease, neglect, grief, and poverty; and now Ossa is piled upon Pelion, mountain on mountain of sorrow, and insult added to injury, as one or two Northern Brigaery. It is a shame, and all the men who did it leserve the deepest, hottest abyes of a thousand clazing hells. - PRIVATE DALZELL, Caldwell, O.

HON. W. S. HOLMAN.

He Places Himself Squarely on the Side of Justice The following interesting correspondence ex-

PATRIOT, IND., Oct. 18, 1886. HON, W. S. HOLMAN, Aurora, Ind. DEAR SIR: I write you at the instance and renest of comrades relative to the equalization of counties and the repeal of the limitation to the arrearage act, and respectfully ask, What will be your attitude toward those measures of relief in the event of your re-election? and request your

As for myself, will say that I have been a life-long Democrat; have voted for you on all occasions, but in the future I will not vote for any man, be his solities what it may, who refuses or neglects to vote for or advocate measures of relief, where those measures are so manifestly just and right as those above named. I have the honor to be, very respect-

AURORA, IND., Oct. 21, 1886. PICTER G. LAMKINS, 108Q.

MY DEAR SIE: In answer to your esteemed favor of the 18th inst., will say that I introduced the since introduced copies of the same bill. I have the same bill now pending in the House, and shall continue to urge its passage. I first introduced the ball, I think, in 1868. As to the limitation on pension arrearnges, I opposed it and defeated it in the original bill in the House in 1862-3. It was restored in the Senate. I

have opposed the limitation ever since. I regret that my record on the questions of bounty and pensions could be the subject of any uncertainty. Yours, truly, [It will be remembered that Mr. Holman voted for the Dependent Bill, and also for pass-

ing it over the veto. It should also be remembered to his credit that he did this while representing a district which borders on Kentucky, and contains an unusually large proportion of Southerners and sympathizers with the rebellion .- EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE!